



## **Memorandum**

*To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works*

*From: Jennifer Jones, CDM Smith*  
*Sunny Lee, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

*Date: April 21, 2016*

*Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project*

## **Introduction**

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on April 21, 2016, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Sunny Lee, SWCA biologist, beginning at 6:00 am and ending at 5:00 p.m. Weather condition was overcast in the morning and cleared up by 10:00 am. Temperatures ranged from 56°F in the morning to 76°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with digging holes and installing lines for irrigation along the southern slope of the east channel and northern bank, stripping concrete forms along the southern slopes, planting along the southern slope of the east channel, assembling fence along the northern side, and paving asphalt along the bike path and entrance to boat ramp. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

## **Biologist's Field Log**

6:00 am. The Biological monitor arrived on site to conduct an initial assessment. The construction trailer gate was closed and a few crew members were waiting in the parking lot.

6:15 am. The initial biological survey began. Four house finches flew overhead along the western bank, one American crow flew overhead in the layout out yard, and one great egret was observed hunting at the storm drain inlet.

6:30 am. One black-crowned night heron was observed perched near the tide gates while two

mallards flew overhead.

7:00 am. The biological monitor gave a bio-awareness training to the construction crew. Emphasis was placed on protection of the nesting Allen's hummingbirds and the presence of monarchs.

7:20 am. An Allen's hummingbird was observed on the pine tree next to the tide gates.

7:30 am. One double-crested cormorant was observed feeding near the tide gates. One black-crowned night heron moved to the storm drain inlet, one great blue heron was observed feeding in the central basin, and one snowy egret moved to the tidal gates.

7:40 am. One barn swallow flew overhead above the east channel.

7:47 am. One snowy egret landed in the east channel and flew off when it noticed the crew was working nearby. One house finch flew overhead and two common ravens landed at the northern bank of the east channel.

8:00 am. One great egret was observed feeding along the southern bank, one black-crowned night heron landed in the pine tree near the tide gate and flushed out the Allen's hummingbird from the nest in the pine tree next to the tide gates. One black phoebe was feeding near the tide gates, two mallard ducks flew overhead, and two house finches flew into the pine tree. The Allen's hummingbird returned to the nest.

8:20 am. The tide gate was opened, which allowed water from the Marina to flow in to the Basin. This inlet of water attracted one great egret, two double-crested cormorants, two black-crowned night herons, and one great blue heron which began to feed on the fish that began entering the Basin.

8:45 am. Two mallards were sleeping on the banks of the northwest corner.

9:00 am. One crew member began stripping concrete forms near the Allen's hummingbird nest in the pine tree by the tide gate. The bird was not disturbed by the activity so the biologist allowed construction to continue. Stripping concrete forms took 15 minutes. No other construction work occurred near the nest. One American crow fed along the southern bank, one great blue heron landed on the gabion, and one western gull flew overhead.

9:15 am. One house finch flew overhead at the boat ramp. One common raven landed at the boat ramp.

9:40 am. One monarch butterfly was observed flying near the homes along the bike path. Two common ravens landed on the northern bank of the east channel, and one western gull flew overhead.

10:08 am. Two Caspian terns dove into the central basin. One black phoebe was observed feeding along the boat ramp.

10:15 am. One mourning dove flew overhead.

10:30 am. Two double-crested cormorants were feeding near the storm drain inlet.

10:50 am. Two mallards along with one snowy egret were observed resting on the gabion.

11:15 am. Two common ravens flew overhead.

11:40 am. One Allen's hummingbird flew overhead at the boat ramp. Two house finches flew into the trees lining the bike path. Two common ravens were observed bringing nest materials to the nest across the bike path near the boat ramp. The pair also attacked an active fox squirrel's nest in the adjacent tree. The squirrel was clearly distressed.

12:07 pm. One barn swallow flew overhead.

12:20 pm. One double-crested cormorant swam into the east channel. Two Caspian terns dove into the central portion of the Basin and circled a few more times.

12:30 pm. Crews went to lunch.

1:00 pm. Crew returned from lunch. Four house finches foraged along the boat ramp. One black phoebe was observed feeding along the boat ramp as well.

1:15 pm. One cliff swallow flew overhead.

1:50 pm. One common raven landed near the biologist at the pump station. It didn't appear to be disturbed by the biologist.

2:00 pm. One double-crested cormorant swam near the biologist in the east channel of the Basin. It did not appear to be disturbed by the biologist.

2:15 pm. Three mallards and one double-crested cormorant perched on the walls of the storm drain inlet.

2:40 pm. Six house finches landed along the western banks of the Basin. One double-crested cormorant flew overhead.

3:10 pm. One black phoebe foraged by the boat ramp. One double-crested cormorant and a common raven flew overhead.

3:50 pm. One cliff swallow flew overhead at the boat ramp.

4:15 pm. The same pair of common ravens were observed near the boat ramp.

4:40 pm. One barn swallow and one cliff swallow were observed flying overhead.

5:00pm. Crew finished work for the day.

## Additional Observations

No Osprey, Black Skimmers or California Least Terns were observed today.

Fifteen minutes of work occurred near the Allen's hummingbird nest in the pine tree next to the tide gates with the monitor observing. The hummingbird did not appear to be disturbed by construction activities.

## Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on. The crew was reminded to dispose of trash properly.
2. In general, wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am, with the exception of American crows and finches. Wildlife activity often increases slightly in the late afternoon.
3. No construction activities occurred in the water.
4. The number of fish surfacing and caught by cormorants and wading birds confirm that fish are entering the Basin through the tide gates.

**Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on April 21, 2016.**

<b>Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on April 21, 2016</b>		
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Comments</b>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; Very common flying overhead, perching on power line poles, and exploring the basin banks
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	8-10 individuals foraging throughout the Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	4-5 individuals observed throughout the Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2 individuals observed throughout the Basin
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4-5 individuals foraging throughout the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	4-6 individuals observed foraging in the Basin and flying overhead

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Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1 individual foraging throughout the Basin
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2-4 individuals foraging above the boat ramp
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	2-4 individuals foraging above the boat ramp
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead and on structures to the south and west of the Basin
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Several individuals; common in palms along Washington Boulevard
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2 individuals observed along the north and west banks
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	3-4 individuals observed throughout the Basin; one active nest in pine trees near the tide gates
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	2-4 individual observed flying overhead
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4-6 individuals; very common flying overhead; one active nest near boat ramp.
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	4 individual flying over the Basin



**Figure 1.** Photo facing east of crew paving asphalt along the bike path.



**Figure 2.** Photo facing northeast of a snowy egret hunting fish.



## **Memorandum**

*To: Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works*

*From: Jennifer Jones, CDM Smith*  
*Sunny Lee, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

*Date: April 22, 2016*

*Subject: Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement Project*

## **Introduction**

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on April 22, 2016, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Sunny Lee, SWCA biologist, beginning at 6:00 am and ending at 3:45 p.m. Weather condition was overcast in the morning and cleared up by 10:00 am. Temperatures ranged from 55°F in the morning to 75°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with digging holes and installing lines for irrigation along the southern slope of the east channel, filling trenches, assembling fence along the northern bank, and paving asphalt along the bike path. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent.

The following sections provide the biologist's field-log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

## **Biologist's Field Log**

6:00 am. The biological monitor arrived on site to conduct an initial assessment of the project areas. The construction trailer gate was closed and a few crew members were waiting in the parking lot.

6:15 am. The initial biological survey began. One western gull, two common ravens, and four house finches were observed flying over the center of the Basin. No birds were observed in the Basin at this time.

6:30 am. Two snowy egrets were observed feeding in the center of the Basin.

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7:00 am. The biological monitor gave a bio-awareness training to the construction crew. Emphasis was placed on protection of the nesting Allen's hummingbirds and the presence of monarchs.

7:10 am. Two mallards were observed resting on the gabion, one snowy egret was observed hunting at the tide gates, and two western gulls flew overhead.

7:25 am. One snowy egret landed in the storm drain inlet.

7:35 am. The snowy egret from the storm drain inlet moved to the tide gates. One Caspian tern and one double-crested cormorant were observed flying above the center of the Basin. One common raven was observed flying along the southern bank. Two mourning doves were observed flying overhead.

7:50 am. One house finch was observed perched on a pole at the layout yard, three house finches flew along the western bank of the Basin, one double-crested cormorant flew overhead, one double-crested cormorant landed in the center of the Basin, one common raven landed along the western bank of the Basin, one great blue heron flew overhead, and two mallards were observed resting at the northwest bank.

8:00 am. Two black-crowned night herons flew overhead, and three double-crested cormorants were perched on the wall of the storm drain inlet.

8:30 am. One American crow was observed eating a peanut along the northern bank of the Basin, and one western gull flew overhead.

8:40 am. One Caspian tern flew overhead.

8:58 am. One great blue heron and two snowy egrets landed on the gabion. Four house finches were observed feeding on the plants along the western bank.

9:16 am. One black-crowned night heron was observed feeding at the tidal gate.

9:45 am. Two black-crowned night herons along with two double-crested cormorants and a one snowy egret were observed sitting on the wall of the storm drain inlet.

10:00 am. Two common ravens were leaving and returning throughout the day to their nest in the eucalyptus tree across the bike path by the boat ramp. One Allen's hummingbird flew overhead near the boat ramp.

10:10 am. Two snowy egrets landed on the southern bank. One Caspian tern flew overhead.

10:30 am. One western gull flew overhead.

11:15 am. One mallard flew overhead, and four snowy egrets were observed feeding at the end of the gabion.

11:45 am. Fifteen rock pigeons were observed flying overhead.

12:00 pm. The crew went to lunch.

12:45 pm. The crew returned from lunch. The common raven pair with the nest across the bike path from the boat ramp did not exhibit signs of disturbance throughout the day. One house finch and one cliff swallow flew overhead at the boat ramp.

1:10 pm. One snowy egret landed in the storm drain inlet. One cliff swallow flew overhead.

1:37 pm. One western gull flew overhead, and one snowy egret landed in the eastern channel of the Basin.

2:00 pm. Two cliff swallows flew overhead.

2:10 pm. One Allen's hummingbird flew and hovered a foot from the biologist for 10 seconds.

2:30 pm. One snowy egret along with a house finch and a barn swallow flew overhead at the boat ramp.

2:38 pm. Two mallards flew away from the gabion.

3:00 pm. Four house finches landed in the plants along the western bank, and one common raven flew overhead.

3:25 pm. Two snowy egrets landed on the gabion, and two double-crested cormorants were observed feeding in the central basin.

3:30 pm. A killdeer call was heard coming from the northern portion of the Basin.

3:45 pm. Crew ended work for the day.

## **Additional Observations**

No Osprey, Black Skimmers or California Least Terns were observed today.

No worked occurred in the vicinity of the Allen's hummingbird nest and therefore the nest was not observed.

No monarch butterflies were observed.

## Conclusions

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife tends to slowly move away from an area when crews approach to conduct work activities. They return to the area once the crews move on. The crew was reminded to dispose of trash properly.
2. In general, wildlife is most active in the morning with a dramatic decrease in observed wildlife activity after 10:00 am, with the exception of American crows and finches. Wildlife activity often increases slightly in the late afternoon.
3. No construction activities occurred in the water.
4. The number of fish surfacing and caught by cormorants and wading birds confirm that fish are entering the Basin through the tide gates.

**Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on April 22, 2016.**

<b>Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on April 22, 2016</b>		
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Comments</b>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; Very common flying overhead, perching on power line poles, and exploring the basin banks
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	1 individual heard call from northern mudflats
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	8-10 individuals foraging throughout the Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	4-5 individuals observed throughout the Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2 individuals observed throughout the Basin
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4-5 individuals foraging throughout the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	4-6 individuals observed foraging in the Basin and flying overhead
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead and on structures to the south and west of the Basin
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Several individuals; common in palms along Washington Boulevard
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2-4 individuals foraging above the boat ramp
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	2-4 individuals foraging above the boat ramp
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2 individuals observed along the north and west banks
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	3-4 individuals observed throughout the Basin; one active nest in pine trees near the tide gates
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	2 individual observed flying overhead
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4-6 individuals; very common flying overhead;

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		one active nest near boat ramp.
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	1 individual flying over the Basin



**Figure 1.** Photo facing west of crew trenching and digging holes for planting.



**Figure 2.** Photo facing south of crew assembling fence.



## **Memorandum**

**To:** *Rick Sun, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works*

**From:** *Jennifer Jones, CDM Smith*  
*Rico Ramirez, SWCA Environmental Consultants*

**Date:** *April 23, 2016*

**Subject:** *Final Daily Biological Monitoring for the Oxford Retention Basin  
Multiuse Enhancement Project*

## **Introduction**

This memorandum summarizes the findings of biological monitoring on April 23, 2016, for the Oxford Retention Basin Multiuse Enhancement project. Information regarding the regulatory drivers and methodology of daily biological monitoring can be found in the Biological Monitoring – Introduction and Methods for Phase 2 Construction Memo, dated June 23, 2015.

Biological monitoring was conducted by Rico Ramirez, SWCA biologist, beginning at 6:15 am and ending at 3:30 p.m. Weather conditions were clear. Temperatures ranged from 61°F in the morning to 75°F in the afternoon. No measureable rain was recorded.

During the daily monitoring, the biologist observed activities associated with digging holes for planting along the southern slope of the southeast channel, backfilling trenches, grading on the northern slope of the southeast channel, general cleaning in the construction layout yard, and working with masonry behind the tide gate house. All crews were overseen by the Contractor Superintendent.

The following sections provide the biologist's field log notes, with observations of the day's activities and wildlife presence and behavior.

## **Biologist's Field Log**

6:00 am. The biological monitor arrives on site to conduct an initial assessment of the project area. A few crew members are waiting in the parking lot upon arrival of the biologist.

6:15 am. The biological monitor begins an initial survey. One juvenile black-crowned night heron was observed perching in a pine tree near the western channel gate. Two Allen's hummingbirds are observed flying through the pine trees. A great egret is observed walking

on the gabion peninsula and a female house finch was seen gathering nesting material. A great blue heron is also observed on the peninsula.

6:30 am. Two American crows land on the railing near the office trailer. Two adult black-crowned night herons are circling the water and land on the peninsula.

6:45 am. The Allen's hummingbird is observed flying through the pine trees. Two adult black-crowned night herons enter the water and forage for food near the bank of the peninsula.

7:00 am. The rest of the crew arrives at the layout yard and the biological monitor gives the Biological Awareness training. The biologist emphasizes the presence of the Allen's hummingbird nests near the tide gates and reminds the crews to watch out for monarchs in the area.

7:15 am. The crew mobilizes and heads to the eastern portion of the Basin. Two tree swallows are observed flying over the water surface.

7:30 am. A juvenile black-crowned night heron perches on a pine tree near one of the Allen's hummingbird nests. The female hummingbird is perched on the nest and appears to be aggravated. Two double-crested cormorants are observed standing at the edge of the water at the base of the pine tree. An American crow flies into the pine tree and is immediately chased away by the hummingbird. One great egret lands on the peninsula. Two crew members remove the mustard and other invasive plants from the peninsula.

7:45 am. A great blue heron, great egret and adult black-crowned night heron perch on the water inlet entrance near Washington Boulevard.

8:00 am. House finches are heard singing in the distance. Two Allen's hummingbirds are observed flying together over the water. A great egret flies from the water inlet to the middle of the peninsula. One adult black-crowned night heron is observed landing on the center peninsula.

8:15 am. The crew continues planting on the southeastern end of the Basin. One Allen's hummingbird is observed flying over the crew and then flies over the water. One black phoebe is seen foraging for food near the base of the silt fencing and one great egret is observed wading in the water.

8:30 am. An excavator is used to remove top soil and weeds from along the Basin. The silt fencing is repaired to prevent soil from falling into the water. One American crow lands on the ground to forage for food.

8:45 am. Crew members continue to plant and remove the invasive weeds from the planted areas within the Basin. Two common ravens return to forage for food and drink water from the irrigation system within the Basin.

9:00 am. A black phoebe forages for food near the silt fencing on the northern slope of the eastern portion of the Basin.

9:15 am. Two crew members continue to remove soil from the northern slope of the eastern portion of the Basin.

9:30 am. Two Allen's hummingbirds are observed flying over the crew members that are planting. The crew continues to level the soil near Marina City Drive.

9:45 am. A white butterfly lands on a mustard plant for nectar. One monarch butterfly briefly lands on the soil near the planting crew and then flies away.

10:00 am. Two common ravens land near the water and continue to forage for food. The crew continues to plant and level the ground.

10:15 am. A monarch butterfly flies over the construction site without incident. The activity levels of the birds in the area begin to diminish.

10:30 am. No butterflies are observed; two American crows are observed flying overhead and land into the Eucalyptus trees near the eastern portion of the Basin.

10:45 am. One common white butterfly is observed near Admiralty Way and Oxford Avenue.

11:00 am. The two common ravens previously observed are again observed drinking from the irrigation system on the northern slope of the eastern portion of the Basin. One great blue heron lands near the crew that is planting. The great blue heron then leaves after a couple minutes.

11:23 am. The two common ravens return again to drink water. No other birds were observed. The wind increases.

11:40 am. The two common ravens are the only birds observed within the construction area.

12:00 pm. The crew and biologist break for lunch.

12:45 pm. The crew returns from lunch and begins to water the plants.

1:00 pm. No bird activity is observed.

1:07 pm. A monarch butterfly is observed flying above the crew members that are planting.

1:15 pm. A juvenile black-crowned night heron flies overhead. The black phoebe returns and perches on the silt fencing.

1:30 pm. Two house finches perch on the outer fencing while two American crows fly by.

1:49 pm. Two rock pigeons fly overhead. Some crew members continue grading the soil in the far eastern corner of the Basin, while other crew members continue planting.

2:07 pm. No bird activity is observed at this time, likely due to the high winds.

2:20 pm. One common raven returns with food in its beak and then drinks water from the irrigation system.

2:28 pm. The common raven flies over the water in the Basin.

2:31 pm. The common raven flies into a Eucalyptus tree across the bike path and into a nest. The biological monitor observes that the nest is active with hatchlings. The parent raven was observed flying into the nest with food on several occasions.

3:00 pm. Two tree swallows are observed flying over the water. The crew continues to grade and level the soil at the far eastern portion of the Basin.

3:30 pm. The crew parks the equipment and cleans up any debris from the day. The biologist and crew then leave the work site.

## **Additional Observations**

No Osprey, Black Skimmers or California Least Terns were observed today. No savannah sparrows, and therefore no potential Belding's savannah sparrows, were observed.

A female Allen's hummingbird was observed on one of the nests in the pine tree next to the tide gates; the other nest appears to be vacant. No work occurred in the vicinity of the nests.

The common raven nest was observed along the bike path and monitored throughout the day.

No butterflies or wildlife were harmed during the construction.

## **Conclusions**

Based on observations made during monitoring, the following conclusions were made:

1. Biological awareness training emphasizes caution to avoid harm to birds and wildlife in and around the Basin during construction activities. In general, wildlife has avoided foraging inside Basin and along the water's edge while crew work higher up the embankment.
2. Previous plantings have become well established and overall wildlife utilization has increased over the past few months.
3. Two Allen's hummingbird nests are located in the two pines adjacent to the tide gate. The female in Nest 2 has been observed throughout the day, while nest 1 appears to be vacant. The females are very tolerant of nearby activity. A nest buffer 25 feet in diameter was established. No work occurred within the buffer today.

**Table 1 provides a list of bird species observed during biological monitoring on April 23, 2016.**

<b>Table 1. Bird Species Observed during Biological Monitoring on April 23, 2016</b>		
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Comments</b>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Several individuals; Very common flying overhead, perching on power line poles, and exploring the basin banks
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2 individuals nesting within a eucalyptus tree in the eastern portion of the Basin
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	4-5 individuals foraging throughout the Basin
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	4-5 individuals observed throughout the Basin
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	2 individuals observed throughout the Basin
Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	4-5 individuals observed foraging in the Basin and flying overhead
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Very common; observed flying overhead and on structures to the south and west of the Basin
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	3 individuals observed flying overhead in the southeast corner
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Several individuals; common in palms along Washington Boulevard
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	4-6 individuals observed along the north and west banks
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	3-4 individuals observed throughout the Basin; one nest in pine trees near the tide gates
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	1 individual observed flying overhead
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	1 individual perched in a stake in the southeast channel



**Figure 1.** Oxford Basin looking northeast.



**Figure 2.** Crew member removing invasive plants along Diversion Berm looking northeast.



**Figure 3.** Eastern most inlet grading.



**Figure 4.** Eastern most inlet planting.